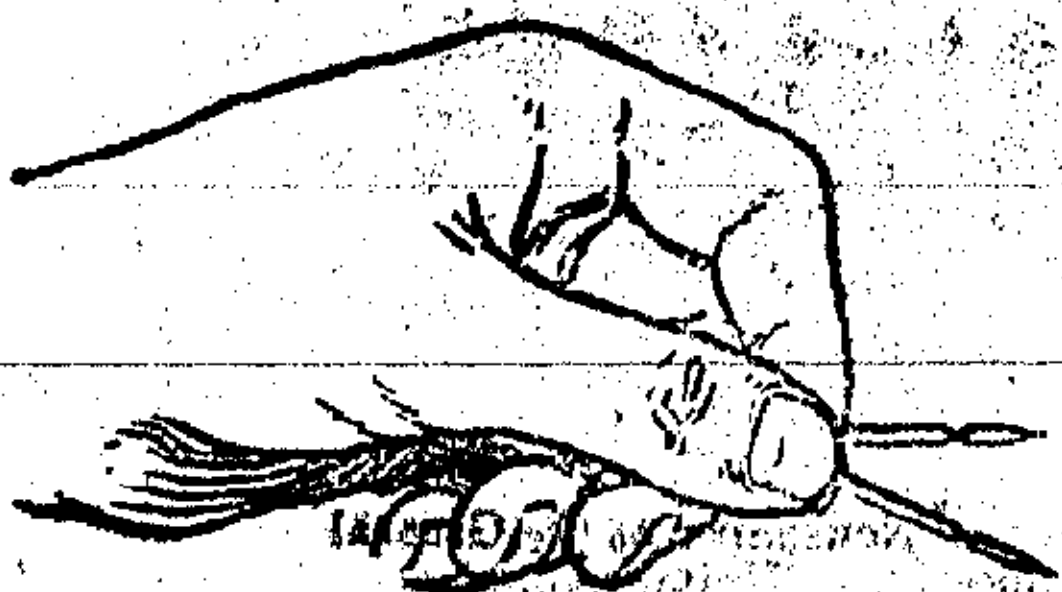


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[29-6]

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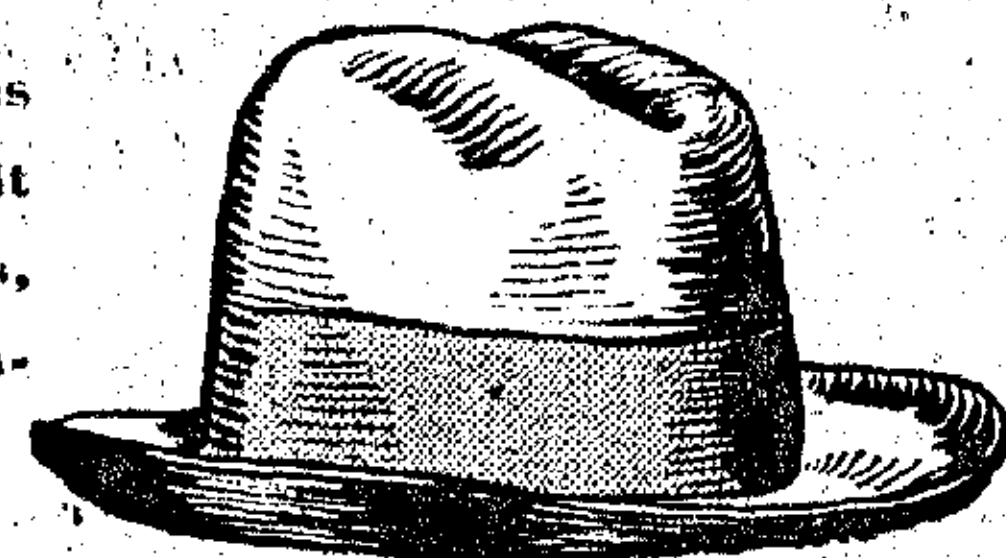
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[1209]

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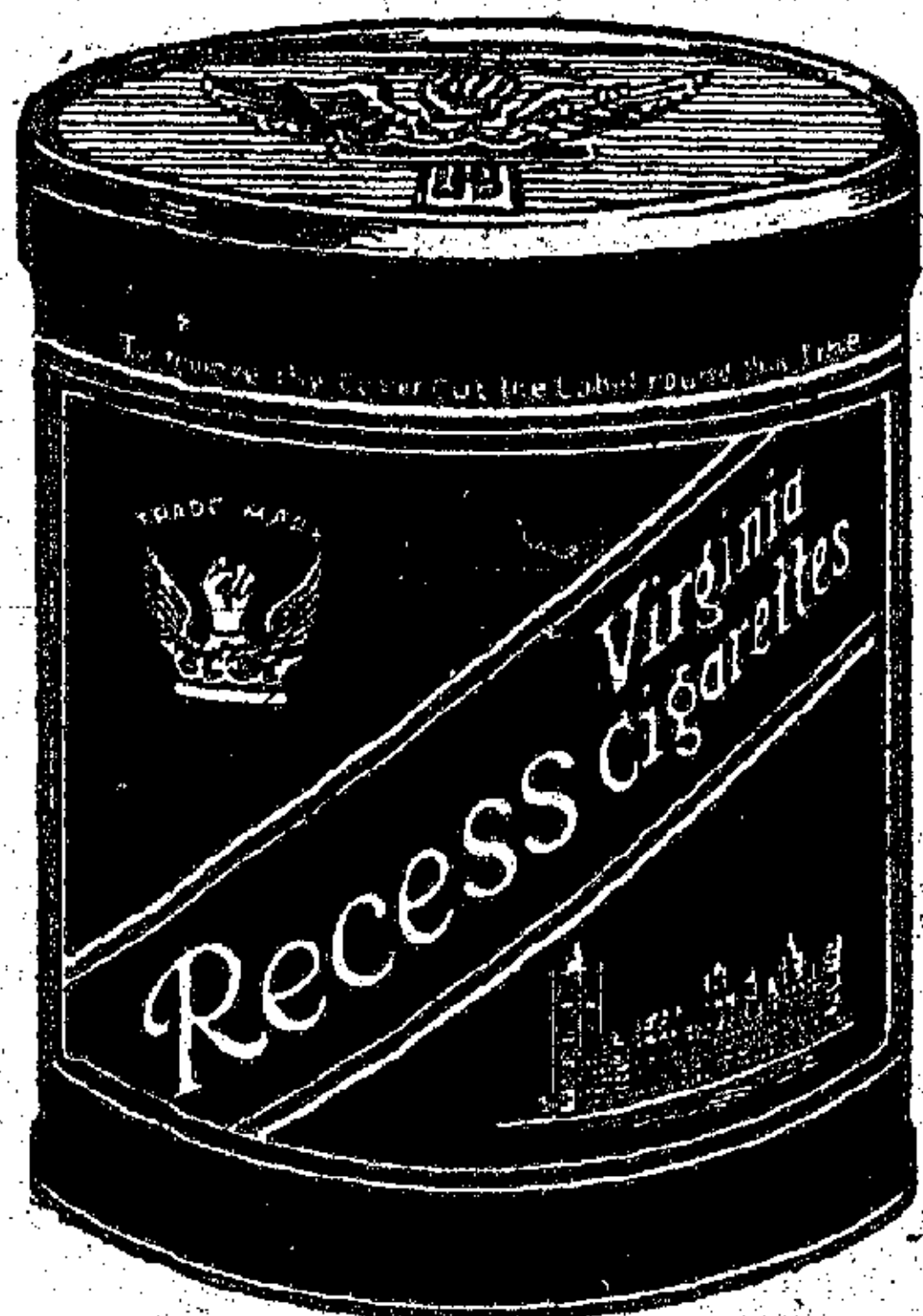
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[1005]

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 10th November, 1916, state:

Our last report was dated 2nd November, and in the interval our local market has, after a short spell of dullness, shown a fair amount of activity. There is a fair demand for most of the specialties.

stocks and a firm tone prevails. The investment market has been quiet, with but little stock offering. Shanghai market has been disorganized, most of the week, by the Autumn Race Meeting, and prices are probably not over reliable. Singapore market for Rubber shares has improved in sympathy with the continued rise in price of Plantation Rubber, and there is a good demand for all the well-known stocks. The following are today's wire quotations for Rubber shares:

Alor Gajahs	4.00
Glenelga	2.25
Kedahs	4.20
Kempas	7.40
Malaka Pindas	2.25
Malakoffs	4.60
New Serendubs	4.25
Sandycrofts	5.20
Tapahs	22.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/8 per lb. The Kedah Co. has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. Sterling T.T. is quoted 2/3, and Bar Silver 34 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is about 69 nominal, and Singapore T.T. 97 1/2. The Bank's buying rate on Shanghai for 3 d/s bills is nominal at about 70.

Exchange.—No sales have been reported, but in sympathy with the rise in exchange the market has weakened, and there are small sellers at 170.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Sales of Unions have been made at \$95, at which they close nominal. Cautions have been done at \$405, and a few more could probably be placed at the figure. North China are in request at Tls. 150 ex dividend. Yangtses are nominal at \$255 at exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—This has been a quiet market. Hongkong Fires have come to business at \$287, which is the nominal quotation at the close. China Fires are also nominal at \$191.

SHIPPING.—Douglases show some improvement, business being reported up to \$125 cash. They close with buyers at \$125 cash, and corresponding rates forward. Indo-Chinas have been in good demand, and a considerable business has been done on the basis of \$138 cash, \$140 December and \$142 January, and they are now wanted at rather over these rates. Steamboats have been quiet, but steady, with sales at \$221, and probable small buyers at the price. Star Ferries are on offer at \$38.

ORIS. Shells, in sympathy with a decline in London, have dropped to a nominal quotation of 108/6. Ural Caspians are offering at 24/9. Langkats are wanted at Tls. 25, but in the absence of any Shanghai market no sales are reported.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been somewhat quiet, and with the scarcity of cash shares prevailing but little business has been done. The market for cash shares has been very firm, but forward rates have been very irregular, and much in favour of buyers. Market closes with buyers at \$188 cash. Malabons have improved their position to \$391 cash, at which more shares could probably be placed.

MIXING.—Trebuchs have improved to a buying rate of 23 1/2, after sales at 31/6. Ranks are on offer at \$2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in good request and show an advance to \$132 (ex dividend of \$2 paid 9th inst.), and at this rate shares are wanted for cash, and at corresponding rates forward. Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$85 and \$84, and they close steady at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks are nominal at Tls. 90.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Very little business has been done in this market, and the number of shares offering is very small. Lands and Central Estates could be placed at \$101. Hotels are quoted \$115 nominal. Humphreys are wanted at \$7. West Points are \$85 nominal and Kowloon Lands are on offer at \$35.

COTTON MILLS.—With Shanghai market interrupted, no business is reported and prices close nominal, with Ewos at \$165, King Yiks \$163, Shanghai \$162, and Yangszengs \$61.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been an active market and a good business has been done from \$10.65 upwards. They close steady at \$11.00 cash, \$11.10 for December and \$11.20 January. Electric are wanted at \$54 and Ropes at \$34. Tramways have been done at \$7.10 and \$7.15 and there are still buyers at the latter figure. China Borneos, China Lights and China Providents are all nominal at last week's quotation. Dairy Farms are on offer at \$28 ex rights. Steels have buyers at \$24.

MEMO.—Next Settlement day 23rd November.

SHIPPING NOTES.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, undertook the building at its own venture of 17 steamers aggregating 160,000 tons deadweight, during this year and next, all except two of them to be finished within the year. The dockyard has now undertaken another similar plan to be carried out after the execution of the present undertaking, and Mr. Matsukata, president of the Dockyard Co., now in London, is busy arranging for supply of the necessary shipbuilding materials. Under the new plan it is contemplated, according to the *Mainichi*, to build 20 cargo vessels ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 tons deadweight.

MARRIED "SPECIALS" OF 35.

It was stated at Surbiton Tribunal that the Army Council had issued an order that married special constables, aged 35 and over, who had been placed in any of the "C" classes were not to be called up for military service.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—JOINED.

Pte. H. E. Spencer Payne having joined is allotted Corps No. 2,630 and posted to Centre Section M. G. Co.

2.—RESIGNED.

No. 1,241 Sergt. W. M. Sutherland is permitted to resign with effect from 3. 11. 16.

3.—LEAVE.

Lieutenant J. D. Danby is granted 3 weeks' leave from 10. 11. 16.

4.—PARADES.

Monday, 13th inst.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co., M. G. Drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co., and Civil Service Company, section drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co., section drill on Murray Parade ground.

5.15 p.m. Scouts Company, platoon drill on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade ground under Corpl. Grimes.

Tuesday, 14th inst.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at R. A. Theatre.

Wednesday, 15th inst.

5.15 p.m. Engineer Company (Taihook Section only), section drill at Taihook Docks.

Friday, 17th inst.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. C. S. M. Whitehall and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery 10 pr. B. L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents parade at Star Ferry Wharf, H. K., 5 p.m.

Saturday, 18th inst.

2.30 p.m. Trained Men Scouts Company, Musketry Standard Test on King's Park Range. (Each man to bring 23 rounds.) Range Officer, Lieut. Weall, Officer i/c Butts, Captain Preston.

Sunday, 19th inst.

9 p.m. Trained Men Scouts Company, Musketry Standard Test on King's Park Range. (Each man to bring 23 rounds.) Range Officer, Lieut. Murphy, Officer i/c Butts, Captain Preston.

On duty 13th inst. Belchers Section.

On duty 13th inst. Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 14th inst. Scouts Company.

On duty 15th inst. Scouts Company.

On duty 16th inst. Scouts Company.

On duty 17th inst. Belchers Section.

On duty 18th inst. Civil Service Company.

Orderly Officer from 12th to 18th inst. Lieut. Lindell.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Captain.

Adjutant, H. K. V. Corps.

November 10th, 1916.

NOTICES.

(a) All Members interested in rifle shooting are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters on Monday, 13th November, at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Committee and Secretary to carry out arrangements in connection with the Corps Team for the Hongkong Rifle League Competitions.

(b) The Commandant has accepted with pleasure the kind gift by the "Roberts" Rifle Club of three 22 bore rifles for use by the Cadet Company.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

DEFAULTERS.

Defaulters warned to parade at Central Station on Saturday, November 11th, will parade instead on Saturday, November 11th, at 4.30 p.m. Staff Inspector Clarke will take charge.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

A meeting of the General Committee will be held at Headquarters' Club, at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, November 13th. All members are required to attend.

MOUNTED POLICE.

P.c. 673 Macdonald, Water Police, is transferred to the Mounted Police as from this date, but will perform this month's Water Police patrols.

P.c. 751 W. F. Gardiner is attached as Probationer.

STANDING ORDERS.

In S.O. 1 (b) the words "the Bandmaster and the Orchestra Conductor" are to be included in the definition "Officers."

In S.O. 102 relating to Collar Numbers in words "Company Sergeant Major" must be substituted for the word "Inspector" in the second line.

SAND PRACTICE.

Monday, November 13th, Thursday, November 16th, Monday, November 20th, Thursday, November 23rd, and Tuesday, November 25th, at 6 p.m.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company, No. 6 Section.—J. A. Gutierrez.

WHISTLES.

Messrs. The British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., have presented 180 Metropolitan Police Whistles to the Police Reserve.

DRILL LECTURE.

All ranks above the ranks of P.c. are required to attend a Lecture by the D.S.P. (R) at Headquarters' Club, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, November 15th.

SPORTS.

It is proposed to hold an Athletic Meeting during the Chinese New Year Holidays. The Committee formed by Inspector C.M.S. Alvey will meet at Headquarters' Club, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, November 14th.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R).

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

APPOINTMENT.

The following extract from the Hongkong Government Gazette, dated 3rd inst., is published for information:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel A. V. Alexander, 74th Punjab, to be Inspecting Officer of the H.K.V.C. and of the H.K.V.R., with effect from 1st November, 1916."

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 12th November, to the morning of Sunday, 19th November: H.K.V.C.

Next for duty: "A" Co. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

Monday, 13th inst.:

"B" Co., Platoons Nos. 5 and 6, Trained Men. Part II. Standard Test at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section. New Members at 5.15 p.m. at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section and Semaphore Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 14th inst.:

"B" Co., Recruits. Part II. Standard Test at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Q. M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 15th inst.:

"B" Co., Platoons Nos. 7 and 8, Trained Men. Part II. Standard Test at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section and Semaphore Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 16th inst.:

"B" Co., Recruits. Part II. Standard Test at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at 5.15 p.m. at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section and Semaphore Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 17th inst.:

"B" Co., Trained Men. Part II. Standard Test and Recruits. Part II. Standard Test at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"A" Co., on the road outside the Law Courts at 4.45 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore. Dress: Clean fatigue.

STRENGTH.

No. 610 Pte. H. Bridges is permitted to resign.

MACHINE GUN SECTION.

The following are attached to the Machine Gun Section:—

No. 333 Pte. A. D. Macdonald.

No. 333 Pte. D. Muir.

DRESS.

NOTE. GUARDS.—Until further notice caps will be worn and great coats carried on bandoleer over the right shoulder by Guards.

MUSKETRY.

Platoon Commanders will attend at King's Park Range on any date upon which their respective Platoons are warned to fire any part of the Musketry Course. Platoon Commanders are also required to ascertain before attending at the range the names of men qualified to fire and that such men only fire the allotted practices.

DRILL.

Copies of notes on Platoon and Company drill as issued with Army orders dated 1st September, 1916, may be obtained from the Adjutant on payment of 25 cents for each copy.

(Sgd.) G. K. H. BRUTON, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Orders for week ending November 18th, 1916.

Y. M. C. A. DIVISION.

Members will parade as below:—

Tuesday, 8.30 p.m.—Signalling and Company Drill.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—First Aid Lecture.

Thursday, 8.30 p.m.—Signalling and Company Drill.

Saturday, 2.30 p.m.—Company Drill.

SAYINGUN DIVISION.

Recruits will parade on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p.m. for Company Drill, and on Tuesday and Friday at 6.15 p.m. for First Aid Lectures.

Trained Members will parade as below:—

Sunday, 2 p.m.—Route March.

Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.—Stretcher Drill and Signalling.

Friday, 6.15 p.m.—First Aid Lecture.

Saturday, 2.30 p.m.—Company Drill.

Uniform.—Drill Order.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS

(Officer in Charge of District).

November 11th, 1916.

DIFFERENCE OF TEMPERAMENT.

The difference of temperament between the French and the English "Tommy" at moments of crises is aptly illustrated by a story from an officer at the front:—

Scene: Where the French and British join forces.

French leading off at the double with glorious élan, shouting dramatically: "La France! Vive la belle France! Pour la belle France!"

British, at an easy jogtrot, in support, with broad grins: "This way for the early door—sixpence extra!"

Alike in the passion and the grim joke, there was the same tremendous determination in each thrust forward.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BUNGALOW at Taiipo. Four Rooms. Garden. Servants' Quarters, &c.

Apply—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

[1173]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—FERCY SMITH, SETH &

A VILLAGE FIRE.

HOW THE HONGKONG BRIGADE TURNED OUT.

At about 10.45 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the charge-room at the Central Police station, which, in a state of abnormal animation, grasped a handle and rushed in and out of various quarters ringing it vigorously. It was the fire alarm—a report received from a village at Telegraph Bay in flames—and at short intervals men, who, a few minutes previously had been in policemen's uniform, or in the arms of Morpheus, made a dash for the fire station. Within five minutes of the bell-ringing incident there was a large gathering of firemen, both European and Chinese, at the fire station, but the motor-engines were by no means so eager to get into action. The one supplied by the Inspector, the first to arrive, grunted and snorted when the engine had been started, and twice, when men were aboard and curious spectators had been warned to stand back, those motors gave an extra loud out of protest and ceased running. The Inspector was seen to change places with the young-looking driver, and then a start was made, the first motor getting away twenty minutes after the alarm had been raised. No doubt been upon following the example of the first motor, the second absolutely refused to budge from its stall for five minutes. The number one, it grunted and exploded in an alarming manner. The driver, who had been dismaying and savage, but, after conversation with a Police Sergeant, he had made his way to the driver's seat, the motor-engine was coaxed into a roadway, where several more violent explosions helped to clear away the hindrances of Chinese who had assembled. The engine, despite every inducement to make it move, remained stationary in the roadway; the while the village burned. After fifteen minutes had been spent in coaxing it, the engine eventually spluttered away, but it was obvious that nothing was radically wrong with its interior; and the road to Telegraph Bay anything but good.

When these engines had left it was ascertained that they would not be able to get anywhere near the burning village, and so the fire-float was ordered to leave. It was found no easy matter to get away, in war time. At 11.20 a.m. there were some firemen aboard the float, and others standing on Statue Pier, carrying on an altercation. Had anyone the permit for the Government fire-float, manned by British firemen, all of whom were government men, to leave the harbour for the scene of the outbreak? No-one had a permit! Then the fire-float could not venture out of the harbour. Someone with resource made a suggestion, and this was acted upon. The Harbour Office was called upon the telephone and an authorizing official gave permission for the fire-float to leave the harbour, if the flag prescribed for the day was flown. There was no such flag on board the fire-float, and it was therefore arranged that one of the firemen should go in a ricksha to the Harbour Office to borrow the flag, be picked up by the float opposite the Harbour Office, after which it would be possible to make a bee-line for the burning village. Eventually the fire-float got under weigh, and moved off quickly. She pulled up when opposite the Harbour Office, the flag bearer was taken on board, and another start was made. The momentous flag for the day was unfurled, preparatory to being hoisted for the purpose of passing the examination boat without topping, when, to the consternation of all on board, it was discovered that, in the excitement of the moment, the Harbour Office Official had given out the wrong flag. In despair it was decided to carry on and risk the consequences, be they what they might, for the village was burning. Everyone was on the *qui vive* when passing the forts, for ships with distinctive features had been shot at before. Happily, no shots were fired, but the official on board the examination boat called upon the fire-float to hoist to. There was another wait a few minutes only on this occasion—during which it was discovered, apparently, that the Government fire-float was not an enemy craft, though the examination officer warned the float to come alongside again upon the return journey. After this a direct run was made to Telegraph Bay. Here, as the float could not approach within 200 yards of land because of the shallow water, three firemen went ashore in a small boat, and found that the fire had burnt itself out. Eight houses, of the semi-matched variety, had been demolished, the occupants had lost practically all their goods and chattels; and there were two casualties, two little pigs having been roasted to death.

There were no signs of the motor-engines; they were on the roadway, which was over 200 feet above the village; but the Inspector and a Police Sergeant had clattered down the hillside, only to find that the flames, fanned by a fairly strong breeze, had completed their work. The village, which is composed of about twenty small houses, has no name; at least the villagers were unable to give it a name, though they were able to describe how the fire originated. A villager was cooking his rice inside his matched abode, and, during the process, visited a neighbour. A spark from the fire found its way to the roof of the matched, which soon burst into flames, and before the villagers were able to realise the situation eight matched houses were ablaze, and within half-an-hour had been completely demolished.

It was peculiarly fortunate that the outbreak was not more serious, all things considered.

THE M. C. L. BAZAAR.

OPENING ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Ballroom of Government House the opening entertainment was given in connection with the bazaar and fete arranged under the auspices of the Hongkong Ministering Children's League. There was a good attendance, chiefly of ladies and children, the latter of whom naturally manifested the liveliest interest in the programme, which was sustained wholly by young people, with the exception of one item, supplied with great acceptance by H.E. Mr. Claud Severn the Officer Administering the Government, who contributed, a ditty, the burden of which was the tragic fate that overtook three little piggies whose "vaulting ambition" led them to attempt to grunt when they had not passed the squeaking stage of their existence. His Excellency's characterisation was a feature of the performance and the extra "turn" was much enjoyed by young and old alike. As was appropriate, the patriotic element was dominant in the other items, and the keynote was struck at the opening by a choir of M.C.L. members from Kowloon, who sang sweetly and tunelessly the song "The Union Jack of Old England," succeeded by a march, the intricacies of which were gracefully and precisely performed by the members of the choir, each of whom carried a miniature Union Jack. This was followed by a patriotic recitation, entitled "A Child's Small Hands," which set forth in simple but fitting terms, the potential powers of a child in the work of making Great Britain greater still. The recitation was given by Miss Gwen Stedman, with an ease and naturalness that suggested an intelligent appreciation of the subject. A dance—the "Sailors Hornpipe"—was gracefully executed by two diminutive standard bearers, Masters William Hancock and David Looker, Miss Alma Worcester, an attractive little tot, then gave a recitation entitled "Philosophy," in a manner that charmed everyone, and revealed powers of characterisation remarkable in a child of such tender years. She was warmly recalled, and proved that she was no mere "one piece artiste" by reciting with equally good effect the words of the old English ballad "Where are you going, my Pretty Maid," with a winsomeness and freedom from affectation that captured the admiration of all present. A flower song and dance followed and was a very pretty and artistic item. The singing was very sweet, the costumes of the singers pretty and appropriate and the grouping and movements artistic and gracefully carried through. The girls taking part were:—Sunshine, Clara Frost; Golden Butterflies, Marjorie Aitken; Buttercup, Gladys Ramsay; Daisy, Bessie George; Violet, Mary Hyde; Rose, Maggie Ramsay.

At the conclusion of the piece two of the girls presented Lady May with a very beautiful basket of flowers. "A Cradle Song" was very sweetly rendered by the following girls, who each carried a doll:—Marjorie Aitken, Nellie Mackie, Gladys Ramsay, Bessie George, Mabel Spradbery, Irene Spradbery, Geraldine Smith, Connie Smith and Florrie Neave. A tableau entitled "The Allies" formed a fitting termination. It was sustained by "Britannia," Dione May; "France," Gwon Stedman; "Russia," June Looker; "Italy," Rita Hazeland; "Japan," Joyce Holyoak; "Serbia," Anne Dodwell; "Portugal," Nina Hazeland; "Montenegro," Dorothy Holyoak; "Roumania," Veronica Butterfield; "Belgium," Alma Worcester.

With Britannia as the centre, each of the Allies marched to the music of their national song and grouped themselves around her. They were attired in their respective national costumes and formed a very effective picture, while a striking and affecting touch was given when Belgium, last of all, appeared on the scene, poorly clad and bowed with sorrow and misery and approached Britannia with outstretched hands petitioning for help, while the latter indicated her readiness and determination to accord it. The singing of the National Anthem brought an enjoyable entertainment to a close.

The entertainment will be repeated at the bazaar at Government House to-day, the proceedings at which begin at 2.30.

Mr. A. M. C. da Silva, President General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, writes:—It has been brought to my notice that the medals presented by Mme. Flint to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul were sold by the Misses P. Almada e Castro and Marie Souza. I apologise for the omission from the list of donations of the latter lady's name, as well as of the \$30, proceeds of sale of the flowers, during the late Bazaar, by the Misses Carvalho and Miss Soares. I regret that these omissions were due to an inadvertence, and in the name of the Society I wish to express the high appreciation of the work done by the above mentioned ladies.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent Kowloon in their game with the Hongkong C.C. to-day.—J. P. Robinson, W. H. Stapleton, B. D. Evans, J. V. Braga, H. Overy, F. W. Wood, E. J. Edwards, A. O. Brown and K. McLaren.

C.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY 2nd XI.

The following will represent the University 2nd XI. to-day at 2 p.m. on the C.R.C. ground:—A. G. Warren, W. J. Hinton, S. A. Ismail (Capt.), J. C. Thivy, A. E. Golding, P. J. Ede, D. K. Sany, J. M. Jack, Cheap Toon Lock, H. Liang, and W. Hall. Reserve, Chan Siu Woo; Scorer, Chee Chuck Lam.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the University in the above match to-day at 2 p.m. on the Civil Service Ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), G. E. Marley, R. Penosby Fane, F. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, K. Brashay, A. de Sousa, A. H. Ramjahn, D. P. Dixon, W. Gittens, and Chow Yat Cheong. Scorer, K. S. K. Kwok.

FOOTBALL.

The K. S. L. I. make their debut in first division football to-day, meeting the R. E. on the Navy Ground, in the U. S. League. Nearly all their last year's players are available, and it is rumoured that some of them will not be required, superior fresh talent having been discovered. If this is the case, the Shropshires—bearing in mind the good team they put out last year—will be a side very much to be reckoned with in first division football this year. The Engineers went down to the Club on Saturday, but although they have made a bad start, they can be depended upon to be "somewhere there" at the end of the season. To-day's meeting with the K. S. L. I. should provide a good game.

The R. G. A. oppose the Volunteers on the Club ground. The latter are making a change in the disposition of their forwards, and appear to have a strong team out. The soldiers are turning out the same team, with one exception, that put up such a good game against the Navy last Saturday, and, football followers anticipate a good contest with the R.G.A., perhaps, slightly favourites.

There are several alterations in the league table of the second division, although the Islamics still remain at the head. "D" Coy. K.S.L.I., with a strong team, inflicted a heavy defeat on Kowloon last week, but on Wednesday went down heavily to "A" Coy. of the same regiment. The last-named is at present a very powerful team, but as it contains a good many men who will, presumably, be wanted for the K. S. L. I. first team, who will be unable to take part in second division football after playing two matches in the first division, it will probably be considerably weakened after next Saturday. The same remark applies in a lesser degree to "D" Company and to the R. G. A. companies—the Artillerymen playing their second match in the first division to-day.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

1ST DIVISION.

R. G. A. v. H. K. Volunteers—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m., Referee, Mr. Bowles.

Royal Engineers v. K. S. L. I.—Military Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m., Referee, Mr. Banks.

2ND DIVISION.

Staff and Departments v. Police Res.—Military Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dunn.

Islamics v. Kowloon.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

Lusitano v. S. China Athletics.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

Teams.

H. K. Volunteers.—Goldenberg; Ralston and Bailton; Bond, Stewart and Chassels; Robinson, Rodger, Walker, McTavish and Stalker.

R. G. A.—Garrod; Dickinson and Caple; Smith, Talfourd and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Leighton and Halls.

K. S. L. I.—Fritchards (Capt.); Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Braddock, Machin, Pritchards, Wassell and Peplow.

Royal Engineers.—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Smith and Hopton; Walters, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. Table to Date.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Islamics	2	2	0	0	7	0	4
"A" Co. K.S.L.I.	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Lusitano	2	2	0	0	4	1	4
83rd Co. R.G.A.	3	1	0	2	6	2	4
"D" Co. K.S.L.I.	3	2	1	0	9	4	4
88th Co. R.G.A.	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
S. China Ath.	1	1	0	0	3	2	2
Staff and Deps.	2	1	1	0	1	2	2
R.E. Res.	3	1	2	0	5	6	2
87th Co. R.G.A.	3	0	2	1	0	3	2
Navy Res.	3	0	3	0	2	9	0
Kowloon	2	0	2	0	0	8	0
Police Res.	2	0	2	0	0	9	0

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE LATE CHEUNG PAT SZE.

A REMARKABLE CAREER OF USEFULNESS.

The death of His Excellency Cheung Pat Sze at Batavia removes a remarkable personality. Locally Mr. Cheung is probably best known as a Life Member of the University of Hongkong, and as a donor of \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the University. But for his untimely death the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) would have been conferred upon Mr. Cheung at the forthcoming Congregation of the University.

An elaborate obituary notice compiled by the family shows that the deceased gentleman, who was a native of Tai Po (near Swatow), was 76 years of age at the time of his death and had been engaged in business for 60 years. Sprung from a poor family, he migrated in 1858 to Batavia, where he established many prosperous plantations and, by his enterprise and industry, acquired much wealth. Later he developed large interests in mines and plantations in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and he was the first Chinese Consul at Penang in 1893. Next year he was appointed Consul-General for China at Singapore.

In 1900 he returned to Peking, and thereafter received many marks of favour from the throne, which conferred numerous degrees and titles of honour upon him, the highest being the button of the first rank, the peacock's feather, and the appointment as Imperial Commissioner of Mines and Railways in the Provinces of Fukien and the two Kwong.

In 1904 he founded the Cheung Yu Wine Company at Chefoo, where he planted vineyards and established a most flourishing distillery. In 1910 he represented the people of Canton at the International Exhibition at Nanking.

The late President Yuan Shih-kai, appointed Mr. Cheung Commissioner to investigate commerce in the Southern Seas, and to devise means for opening ports in the interior of China, and conferred upon him the Order of the Excellent Crop (second class).

Wherever he went Mr. Cheung was conspicuous for his charity whether in relieving sufferers from famine or flood, in supporting educational projects (particularly at Penang), or in promoting measures for the maintenance of peace in his native land. His benefactions have been estimated at about one million dollars.

His remains are to be interred at his native place, but will first lie at Taiwan, in Kowloon Bay, for some months. The ceremony of transferring the coffin to Taiwan will take place on Monday next, and the funeral cortege will start from the China Merchants' Wharf in the afternoon. Friends desiring to attend the ceremony are requested to assemble at the China Merchants' Wharf, between Centre Street and Western Street, at about 3 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Sir Charles Elliot will attend.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The storage of water in the City and Hill district reservoirs on the 1st inst. totalled 637.66 millions of gallons. In the same period in 1915 it was 677.25 millions of gallons. The consumption in the same district during October was 100.24 million gallons by an estimated population of 266,119, giving a daily consumption per head of 23.0 gallons. In October, 1915, an estimated population of 262,519 consumed 129.23 million gallons of water, a daily consumption per head of 16.7 gallons. In Kowloon, the total storage on the 1st inst. was 342.10 million gallons, against 348.15 million gallons on the same date in 1915. The consumption during October in Kowloon, by an estimated population of 98,869, was 40.80 million gallons, or 13.1 gallons per head per day. In the same period in 1915, 37.31 million gallons were consumed by an estimated population of 71,100; the consumption per head per day being 13.4 gallons. The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality in both districts.

HOCKEY.

UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.

R.E. v. VOLUNTEERS "B."

A keenly contested game was played between these teams at Happy Valley last evening. The game commenced in a somewhat startling manner, the Volunteers getting through straight from the bully and Evans scoring; this could hardly have been 30 seconds from the start. Shortly afterwards Evans added another, a third goal coming from the same player and a fourth from Stalker during the second half. The game throughout was very lively the R.E. keeping their opponents extremely busy, but they could not quite manage a goal. Once Bell had a good chance, but shot a few inches wide. The game was thoroughly enjoyed by both sides. Result:—Volunteers "B" 4, Royal Engineers 0.

BOXING.

A CHALLENGE.

Corporal White, R.E., will be pleased to box Private Thomas, K. S. L. I. at the forthcoming boxing tournament which is being arranged by the Hongkong Police Reserve. Thomas has won several contests during his stay in Hongkong, and each of his victims has been severely punished because he was completely outclassed by this long, lithe Shropshire man.

It is understood that a return contest will also be arranged between Sapper Richards R.E., and Seaman Manning of the Australian Navy, at the light weight limit. Manning boxed a draw with Richards at the last Police Reserve assault-at-arms, after a most interesting fight.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW STYLES IN

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT and STRAW HATS.

FELT HATS IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN.

GREEN AND GREY, \$7.50 EACH.

STRAW HATS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES FITTED

WITH VENTILATED LEATHERS.

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00 Each.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

[1204-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SATISFACTION

We can assure this on all goods leaving our Store.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS COLLARS AND SHIRTS

(BRITISH MADE)

COMFORTABLE IN WEAR.

(1077)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day REMOVED our Office to No. 14A, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, at the rear of WISEMAN'S CAFE.

NORONHA & Co.,
Printers and Publishers and Printers
to the Government of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1916. [1366]

NOTICE.

H. E. CHEUNG PAT SZE, DECEASED.
Owing to delay of the steamer the ceremony of removing the coffin to the Glass Works at Taiwan in Kowloon Bay, arranged for the 2nd instant, will take place on MONDAY next, the 13th instant. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend at the China Merchants' Wharf at 3 P.M. on that day. Hongkong, 10th November, 1916. [1367]

NOTICE.

WE hereby announce that the CANTON-SAMSUI RAILWAY, after the Board of Communications having bought four-sevenths of its interests from the Province of Hunan and Hupoh, still has three-sevenths of its Shares belonging to the KWONG TUNG YUEH-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

It was agreed with the Board that the Government, as a shareholder, should appoint a Director while the undersigned should designate a Manager to co-operate with the Director to administer the affairs of said Railroad. Therefore, all cheques for payments receipts, agreements of purchase and other documents of the Director shall be countersigned by the Manager representing the interest of the undersigned, otherwise they are Null and Void. The present Manager is Mr. LAUKAMKONG. By Order of Committee.

KWONG TUNG YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO. LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 9th November, 1916. [1368]

WANTED.

By a British Firm, a competent BRITISH STENOGRAPHER.
Apply in own handwriting with references stating salary required.

MERCHANT.
Care of "Daily Press" Office, [1369]

WANTED.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1367]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Dr. abstainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy refs., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Professor. Apply to—
17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai. [1313]

ROWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

NOTICE.

Alteration of the timing of the last Up Local Train from Kowloon and the last Down Local from Shum Chun to Kowloon.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 11th November, 1916, and on each succeeding SATURDAY and SUNDAY and also on PUBLIC HOLIDAYS the LAST UP LOCAL TRAIN will leave KOWLOON at 4.20 P.M. instead of 5.18 P.M., stopping at all Stations to SHUM CHUN, and the LAST DOWN LOCAL will leave SHUM CHUN at 6 P.M. instead of 6.25 P.M., calling at SHEUNG SHUI 6.07 P.M., FANLING 6.00 P.M., TAIPO MARKET 6.16 P.M., and TAIPO 6.18 P.M., and arriving KOWLOON 6.41 P.M.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 8th November, 1916. [1362]

NOTICE.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO., LTD.).

CERTAIN Cargo ex M. S. "GLEN-CAITNEY" having arrived here per s.s. "GLENIFFER," Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS, KOWLOON, on SATURDAY, 11th November, at 10 A.M. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO., LTD.),
Hongkong, 8th November, 1916. [1363]

NOTICE.

S. O. A. E. O.
THE Undersigned beg to notify that the Agency of the FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD. (Société d'Oxygène et d'Acétylène d'Extrême Orient) will be transferred from A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, to Messrs. FLOQUET & KNOTH (I. Princes' Buildings, Telephone 2082, Works 1083), as from the 16th November, 1916.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, FLOQUET & KNOTH (I. Princes' Buildings, Telephone 2082, Works 1083).

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company we are prepared to accept FIRE risks at current rates.
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1916. [1350]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1638 for 50 Shares numbered from 1320 to 1369 inclusive, standing in the name of Mr. WOO YUK CHAO, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. F. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1307]

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERM LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 20th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1928, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1359]

REMEMBER

"KISMET"

MID - DECEMBER.

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

ONE 10½ H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [84]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE \$2. CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before

15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT

SIX PER CENT. WAR

LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong

Currency six per cent. Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War

Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE

LOAN WILL BE HANDED

OVER TO THE IMPERIAL

GOVERNMENT AS A WAR

CONTRIBUTION FROM

THE COLONY OF

HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARAN-

TEED BY THE GOVERNMENT

OF HONGKONG AND ARE

SECURED BY THE

REVENUES OF

THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and

1st November.

First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—

1st November, 1928, or, at the

option of the Government of

Hongkong, principal may be

wholly or partially repaid at

any time after the fifth year

by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-

kong, are instructed by the Govern-

ment of Hongkong to invite

subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in

denominations of \$100, \$500,

\$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable

to Bearer with half-yearly interest

coupons attached payable 1st May

and 1st November, at the Office of

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached

to Scrip Certificates, which will be

exchanged later for definitive

Bonds.

This loan will be free from any

local taxation as regards both

principal and interest.

Applications will be received by

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-

kong, from whom the necessary

printed forms can be obtained.

Such applications must be for \$100

or any multiple thereof and be

accompanied by a deposit of 25

per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in

whole or in part, and in the event

of partial allotment the surplus

amount paid as deposit will be

appropriated towards the payment

of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right

to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.,—

25 per cent. on application.

25 " " allotment (4th Dec., 1916).

25 " " 30th December, 1916.

25 " " 17th January, 1917.

100%

In case of default in the pay-

ment of any instalment at its due

date, the deposit and instalments

previously paid will be liable to

forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon

attached for the first half-year's

interest due on 1st May, 1917,

will be issued after payment of the

instalment due on allotment, and

such certificates, when fully paid,

will be exchangeable for Bonds

when received. Notice will be

given when Bonds are ready for

delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1916.

[1306]

INTIMATION

"CHINA BY LAND

AND WATER."

an album which portrays the

Chinese as they are in every-day

life, and it exhibits charming

pictorial sketches of a wonderful

and fascinating old-world Country.

"SEND ONE HOME."

30 PICTURES 7" x 5."

PRICE \$5.00.

Packed in neat cardboard box

ready for posting.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th NOVEMBER, 1916.

TRUTH AND THE WAR.

"In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, eager to hear something good of themselves and ill of the enemy.

At this time the task of news-writers is easy. They have nothing to do but to tell that a battle is expected, and afterwards that a battle has been fought, in which we and our friends, whether conquering or conquered, did all, and our enemies did nothing.

Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth by the falsehoods which interest dictates and credulity encourages."

So, out of his fund of strong common sense, wrote SAMUEL JOHNSON in *The Rambler* one hundred and fifty years ago, and, after making the necessary allowance for the changes in manners and customs which the hundred and fifty years have brought about, the criticism remains substantially true.

Now, as then, we are eager to hear well of ourselves and ill of the enemy; now, as then, we are accustomed to hear of the valour of our own exploits and the demoralisation of those opposing us; now, as then, the public demand for news of a pleasing character tends to diminish the love of truth.

It is true that we can safely ascribe to the enemy in a superlative degree the faults which Dr. JOHNSON noted; but the fact remains that the old faults of human nature afflict us as well as them; that we are as eager to swallow stories redounding to our credit as we are impulsive in believing tales which go to their discredit.

One consolation is that, while the Germans have gone deliberately to work in their campaign of lies, we still have a lurking fondness for the truth as far as the censor will permit us to learn it.

The Germans lie unblushingly and with an earnestness which might almost deceive their enemies, as it has deceived many neutrals. They still persist that the war was forced on them

by Great Britain, who desired to smash Germany's trade. The war, in fact, is a trade war, they say, fought by Britain and Germany, with some other Powers that Britain has fooled into siding with her, and this extraordinary contention is actually accepted by some neutrals.

We are not entirely blameless in the matter, since the prominence given to the boycotting of Germany's trade has made it loom rather large in the eyes of the public, and memories are short.

What an enormous amount of confidence must those who held the reins in Britain have had if they planned a "trade war" against Germany with only the Fleet to carry it on! With a ridiculously small army, and inadequate munitions, Britain wilfully sought a cause of quarrel with the most formidable military nation of Europe! Surely the Father of Lies could never have invented a more impossible lie than this, and yet it is believed and seriously discussed! Again, in other quarters one hears the opinion expressed that Britain's zeal for the defence of Belgium is all hypocrisy; that she is not fighting for the defence of Belgium at all, but merely to prevent that country becoming the permanent possession of Germany. This is a more subtle lie, because the independence of Belgium and the independence of Britain herself are closely bound together. Germany in Belgium has a jumping-off ground for further adventures, and there can be no question against whom those adventures would be directed. Thus the occupation of Belgium by Germany is not only an infringement of national rights but a menace to Britain also.

Britain's critics may take it that way if they like. They must, at least, acknowledge that Germany has no more right in Belgium than any other Power, and that the German dreams of world *Kultur* make her a very undesirable neighbour, even although separated by a strip of the sea. But they must not jump to the conclusion that Britain wants Belgium for herself. More evidence is wanted of this than the mere fact of wishing to drive out Germany. One of the German lies which is not heard so frequently lately is that the French will never get rid of the British from France; that Calais, at any rate, will remain in Britain's hands at the end of the war—always supposing that Germany has not captured it. This lie was so obviously intended to create friction between the French and British that it hardly attracted attention. Yet it is occasionally found still doing service in the cause of backing up bad arguments. The worst of it is that with all these lies floating in the air we can hardly expect to escape infection. Passing from one to another, incidents which at first were, perhaps, only a little exaggerated cross the boundary of truth and become absolute lies at the end. Then there are the invented lies—not so many of these, we flatter ourselves, as in Dr. JOHNSON'S time, when battles were described from Grub Street, although not many years have rolled by since an American journalist described the battle of Pingyang from the verandah of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. Perhaps now we rather favour the suppression of the truth than the invention of the lie, and the censor aids us in this a good deal. The imagination is certainly helped by the seclusion of Germany. As our forefathers were regaled with fairy stories of the wonders of Japan when it was still closed to the common tourist, so to-day from Germany come tales which may or may not be true, but which are certainly not consistent. The most popular, unhappily, are those which picture Germany on the verge of starvation, and they are, therefore, in the majority. We confess to a suspicion that Germany can go on a long time yet before being starved into surrender. In the words of SHAKESPEARE: "There is scarce truth enough alive to keep societies secure"—one of the calamities of war which is least regarded.

The Council-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks the grant of \$100 towards the funds of the Society by the Colonial Government.

We understand that Mr. P. M. Hodgson, whose resignation of the appointment of Assistant Crown Solicitor will take effect at the end of the year, will remain in the Colony.

A Social Evening in connection with the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society is announced to take place next Monday evening in the Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

The latest figures to hand show that "Our Day," a Singapore-relied the handsome total of \$120,608 and in Malacca \$31,300. Towards the first named sum the Chinese Chamber of Commerce contributed \$8,000.

The *Sui An*, which caught fire at Macao on Monday, has been towed into the harbour by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's tug *Edith*. She has been badly burned above deck, and will take some time to repair.

The Annual Demonstration of the Hongkong Sunday School Union will take place to-day week (November 18th) in the City Hall, commencing at 2 p.m. The President of the Union (the Bishop of Victoria) will preside, and a varied programme will be presented. Admission will be free.

Early yesterday morning a small fire broke out on-board the s.s. *Hongwan I* which is lying alongside the Kowloon Docks. The fire originated amongst some packing and waste, which had been placed in the engine room. The dockyard hands and the crew were able to extinguish the fire in half-an-hour. The actual cause of the fire is not known.

HONGKONG MAIL LOST ON

THE WAR.

MR. ASQUITH REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

THE ONE CONDITION OF PEACE.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE NAVY.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN WEST.

LATEST NEWS OF THE "ARABIA."

DR. WILSON ELECTED.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ASQUITH REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

SPEECHES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

THE ONE CONDITION OF PEACE.

LONDON, November 9th.

Speaking at the Guildhall banquet, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, at the outset referred to Turkish misrule in Europe, and mentioned the massacre of Armenians under Germany's eyes as an example of the real meaning of a Germanised Turkey. He proceeded to refer to the Fleet, which was maintaining an ever tightening grip upon the inlets of enemy supplies, and was more than ever ready to try conclusions. Our gallant armies were ever gaining ground on the Somme, never yielding an inch. It was a splendid record. The same was happening in Salonika, Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa.

France was fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the Somme, and in little more than a fortnight had annihilated the enemy's eight months' prodigious and most costly effort at Verdun. Italy was steadily and surely advancing towards Trieste; Russia was maintaining her colossal task with undiminished energy; and they offered a special tribute of admiration and gratitude to Roumania for her splendid and tenacious stand. The Serbians were also playing a worthy part, and Portugal was contributing her share.

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

"With regard to Greece," said the Premier, "I speak with hope; I wish I could speak with confidence. We Allies have never had any quarrel with Greece. On the contrary, there is a sincere tradition of friendship. As one of the Powers guaranteeing her independence and freedom, we desire both to prevent her being enmeshed in the Germanic net, and to save her from the calamities of internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures the Allies have taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens continuing to be a centre for German propaganda and intrigue. I say, frankly, we are in hearty sympathy with the great Greek patriot, Venizelos. He has assured us that his efforts and organisation are in nowise anti-dynastic. His sole object is for Greece to play a worthy part on the side of freedom, in view of the progressive development of the Balkans on the lines of independence and liberty. This is a war for the emancipation of the smaller nations. How can Greece stand aloof? The one aim of the Allies is that we shall be again in the position in which we were when M. Venizelos was Premier and we went to Salonika. It was Hellas who, first among the nations of Europe, lit the torch of liberty and withstood the inrush of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. May she rekindle the lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Dealing with German propaganda in neutral countries, Mr. Asquith said it was suggested in those countries that the Allies' sinister design after the war was to combine against them to build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. He childish fiction, if true, would mean that one and all were bent on economic suicide. Nothing was more essential to the Allies after the war than to maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals. The

real purpose of the propaganda was to influence the opinion of each of the belligerent countries in favour of a separate peace, with different arguments in different countries. He instanced that in Great Britain it was insinuated that Germany was prepared to restore and compensate Belgium, and thus meet the British *casus belli*, and that we were being dragged on in order to secure special aspirations in France, Russia and Italy. But we were equally pledged to the restoration of Serbia, which it had never been suggested Germany was prepared to concede. Mr. Asquith emphasised that without hesitation or reserve the Allies were fighting for a common cause. Their interests were ours, and an essential condition of a lasting peace was a victory securing them all. German propaganda in Russia was just the reverse. There we were represented as a Power anxious to continue the war and to prevent the possibilities of a separate or a general peace. We were represented as lending our Allies money usuriously, making huge munitions and shipping profits, and fulfilling the traditional role attributed to us by Napoleon, of being a "nation of hucksters and shopkeepers."

PEACE ON ONE CONDITION ONLY. It was difficult to imagine this being regarded as a plausible or even credible hypothesis. Mr. Asquith dwelt on our terrible sacrifices of wealth and lives, and asked: "Who has a greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only, namely, that a war of waste, sacrifices, untold sufferings, and glorious examples of courage and unselfishness shall not have been in vain." He concluded by stating that there could be no question of a separate peace, but he did not disguise his conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and the whole of our stock of patience and resolve. When peace comes it must be such as will build upon a sure and stable foundation the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe, and a free future for the world.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying for the Navy, answered the critics who thought that the Navy was condemned to a passive role, and that he acquiesced therein. The Navy was assuring the vital communications, and maintaining, in fair and foul weather, the blockade which had so impaired the enemy's resources. He could promise that its duties, both offensive and defensive, would be carried out as successfully as in the past, but he was not going to promise any accumulation of force which would make it impossible for the enemy to carry out his operations. The recent raid in the Channel could doubtless be repeated, but he did not think the risk made it worth the enemy's while. He was confident that if the Channel raid were repeated in similar circumstances the enemy would be unable to get out without disaster. The German fleet believed it was going to rival the historic days of the British, French and Dutch fleets when Germany entered the war, but the Germans gave up that view when they took an interest in submarine non-belligerent vessels. The First Lord read a passage from a German Prize Code which was issued on the day prior to the declaration of war, instructing that if neutral vessels were stopped and searched their route should not be diverted more than possible, and the least inconvenience should be caused. Mr. Balfour pointed out that this was being interpreted by the torpedoing of ships and the leaving of crews to the mercy of the elements. The German object was "frightfulness" for everyone, but the British mariner was showing that he was not to be terrorised. He thought that Germany had abandoned the idea of fleet actions; it was safer to sink merchantmen. What Germany was now doing to weak neutrals, like Norway, was simply a repetition of what was done to Belgium. Mr. Balfour concluded by paying a warm tribute to the British mercantile marine.

THE ALLIES. Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL, in proposing "The Allies," said they formed the greatest league recorded in history; ten States, comprising 780,000,000, or half of the whole of mankind. The extent of the German menace could be measured therefrom. He paid a tribute to the nations severally, and said that the deterioration of the German spirit dated from the success of her three aggressive wars half a century ago. We were fighting for the ultimate interests of neutrals, and the Allies were a league to enforce peace, punish aggression, and to maintain law among the nations.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CLEAR POSITIONS.

ENEMY'S SEVERE LOSSES.

PARIS, November 10th. An official communiqué states:—On the Somme there has been no important action. There have been artillery duels and small infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillies and south of Pressoir in which we cleared out positions, and took prisoners. The latter confirmed the enemy's severe losses at Sailly. There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment in the Douaumont and Vaux sector.

HOSTILE SHELLING.

LONDON, November 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been considerable hostile shelling on our front south of Amiens. We bombarded the area east of Regina trench. The enemy falsely claimed to have repulsed our troops with huge and sanguinary losses on Sunday in a battle of the first rank, and delivered with powerful forces. The facts are as stated in the British communiqué of Sunday. Our attacks were local, and were made with a few battalions to gain some advanced trenches at three points in order to improve the front line. Most of these trenches were taken. The casualties were proportionate to the small force employed.

HOW ABLAINCOURT WAS CAPTURED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

PARIS, November 9th.

A communiqué states:—The French who were attacking Ablaincourt on the 7th inst. easily carried two lines built in concrete, facing the great trench, but in the centre the enemy organised two villages formidably, and defended them fiercely. They sheltered in deep cellars during the bombardment, and then reappeared with a great number of machine-guns. When the waves of assaulters advanced a desperate struggle ensued. A cluster of ruined houses near the cross-roads changed hands thrice, and a church was stubbornly contested. The Bavarians within refused to surrender and were annihilated. Ablaincourt was entirely captured after eleven and a half hours' struggle.

EARLIER CABLES.

NERVOUS GERMAN INFANTRY.

PARIS, November 9th.

A communiqué says:—There is great reciprocal artillery firing on the Somme. Nervous German infantry asked for barrages. A German attack at Sailly was driven back after brief hand-to-hand fighting. Calm reigns elsewhere.

BRITISH GAS.

LONDON, November 9th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We discharged gas to the east of Arras, and bombed the trench-line.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTACKS.

ALL REPULSED.

BUKHAREST, November 10th.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—An enemy attack in the direction of Mount Munciel, and north of Goicasa Valley and Trotus, was repulsed. Fighting is proceeding at Talsabuzi, Bratocea and Predelus, and in the Prahova Valley. An enemy attack in the Drogoaleve region was repulsed. Enemy artillery were most active all along the Danube.

The Roumanians have re-occupied Hirsova, a town in Dobrudja, assisted by a Danube flotilla. The enemy, before evacuating, fired the town.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUMANIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, November 9th.

A communiqué states:—The Roumanians repulsed the Germans to the east of the Buzen Valley and took one hundred prisoners.

We repulsed enemy attacks in Jiul Valley, after driving back enemy advance guards.

On the Danube we advanced southward. The enemy have burned the village of Gherosovo.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

BUKHAREST, November 9th.

There is greater activity along the whole Roumanian front.

The Russians and the Roumanians are successfully resuming the offensive in the Dobrudja and are driving back the enemy, who has retired, burning several villages.

Generally, the military situation everywhere is favourable.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

PUBLIC ANXIOUS.

ATHENS, November 9th.

The King and the Cabinet are deliberating on the new demands of the Allies, which include the handing over of naval munitions, breech-blocks and other accessories, and ship's guns. The public is anxious.

There is a heavy fall on the Bourse.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TORPEDOED "ARABIA."

VALUABLE CARGO LOST.

DISCIPLINE OF PASSENGERS.

LONDON, November 9th.

The naval authorities pay a tribute to the discipline which prevailed on the *Arabia* when she was torpedoed, enabling those on board to be rescued.

It is believed that some passengers have arrived at Malta and others are expected at Marseilles very shortly. Further batches are arriving in Egypt, a great majority of them being Australians, including some nurses.

The P. and O. Company has taken measures for the comfort of the passengers. It has arranged for accommodation, clothes and money, and has also arranged to collect passengers at Marseilles at the earliest possible moment. It is believed that no passengers were taken out of the water, indicating that the rescue ships got alongside in ample time or rescued the passengers from boats.

The P. and O. Company intends to replace the boats, thus maintaining the service without interruption. The cargo was valuable, and is believed to include wool, wheat, a little tin and rubber from Singapore and pearls from Bombay.

Comparatively little loss falls on the London insurance market, as a large amount of the cargo was insured by the State.

LANDING PASSENGERS.

LONDON, November 9th.

The P. and O. Company state that 198 of the *Arabia's* passengers have been landed at Malta, and 81 at Port Said. Others are expected at Malta to-day.

Despite the bad weather prevailing, passengers and crew, numbering 721, were safely transferred to the ship's boats within twenty minutes of the torpedoing, the discipline being excellent.

The Company is giving every assistance to passengers, who will be brought to London as speedily as possible. Telegraphic advice has been received from the Directors of the P. and O. Company by the Hongkong office that the Admiralty advice definitely that all passengers were saved from the *Arabia* and are proceeding either to Malta or Port Said. The telegram also states that all the officers and crew were saved excepting 2 engineers, who were killed.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, November 9th.

The British steamers *Seaside* and *Suffolk* have been sunk. Four of the crew of the former are missing. The British steamer *Sheldrake* has also been sunk.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VALUABLE "BOOTY."

ROME, November 9th.

An Italian official message says that the weather is hindering operations. A further three Howitzers were discovered on the Carso battlefield, bringing the total captures up to twenty guns.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

RECOUNT PROBABLE IN SOME STATES.

New York, November 10th. The Republican National Committee announces that a recount is probable in the States where the voting is close, including California, North Dakota, Minnesota, New Mexico and New Hampshire.

THE POSITION STILL DOUBTFUL.

At noon Dr. Wilson had 251 electoral votes and Mr. Hughes 243. The Presidency depends on California, New Mexico, Minnesota and North Dakota, in some of which the votes of the militia on the Mexican border may decide the issue. These votes will probably not be counted for days.

The closeness of the contest is evidenced from the fact that Mr. Hughes was slightly leading in New Hampshire yesterday, and that Dr. Wilson is now ahead.

Another factor which causes delay is the lack of communications in the unpopulated mountainous districts, and doubtful States.

"THE AMERICAN RIDDLE."

"The American Riddle" is the name applied to the Presidential election by the English newspapers, which admit that they, like the rest of the world, were stamped on Wednesday morning by the admission of a leading New York Democratic organ that Mr. Hughes had been elected. The subsequent recovery of the Democratic vote is described as one of the queerest things in the history of American politics and an official declaration of the solution of the riddle is patiently awaited.

Despatches from New York forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls show that the result is still doubtful, no two authorities agreeing.

TRYING AMERICANS' TEMPER.

The long delay is trying the temper of Americans, the situation being only comparable to 1876, when the country was on the verge of civil war, the clash being averted by the submission of the dispute to an extra Constitutional Electoral Commission.

The fact that the election was then "stolen" explains the warning issued by the Republican Chairman to-day that the Democrats must not steal the Presidency. The Democratic Chairman has retorted, declaring that Dr. Wilson was elected, and that the Republican cry of fraud was an imposture.

Both sides are now mobilising lawyers in the doubtful States to protect their interests, to watch the count and to prevent fraud.

OPINION FAVOURS DR. WILSON.

It is the general opinion that disputes may arise, and that this may keep the issue in doubt for some time. As an instance, it was discovered that owing to a faulty voting machine 2,000 votes were wrongly cast for Mr. Hughes in California, where Dr. Wilson now claims the lead.

Opinion is growing that Dr. Wilson will be elected.

DR. WILSON ELECTED.

NEW YORK, November 10th.

7.05 a.m. Dr. Wilson has been elected, he carrying California.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESULT STILL DOUBTFUL.

NEW YORK, November 9th.

Writing on Thursday at four in the morning, Reuter's correspondent says the position is still uncertain.

Mr. Hughes has now 239, and Mr. Wilson 232 electoral votes. Sixty votes in eight States are doubtful.

The Democrats retain control of the Senate, but the complexion of the House of Representatives is doubtful.

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN AUSTRALIA.

SERIOUS SITUATION DEVELOPING.

MELBOURNE, November 10th.

If the strike lasts every industry will be paralysed. Many thousands of workers in the Commonwealth have been made idle; the cargo steamer service of Melbourne is disorganised, and several big factories are closing.

The railwaymen at Sydney refuse to handle coal, and the miners at Brisbane have struck.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Commonwealth will take over the mines.

CHARCOAL FOR THE TRENCHES.

NEW INVENTION TO SAVE MONEY.

LONDON, November 10th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that as the result of a new invention the Ministry of Munitions are considering the utilisation of great deposits for the manufacture of charcoal for the trenches at a cost of 20s. per ton, compared with £10, the present cost for charcoal made from wood.

A FRENCH PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

PARIS, November 10th.

An interpolation in the Chamber revealed the fact that a petroleum concession in Algeria had been granted to a British firm. The Minister of Works defended this action, emphasising the close Anglo-French friendship.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE WAR.

QUESTION OF A LOAN DISCUSSED.

LONDON, November 10th.

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Wedgwood, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the question of an Indian War Loan was being carefully considered both in India and at Home. He did not see his way to advise the issue of money available in India for the Government. Loans were limited, and the war had stopped Indian borrowings in London. Mr. McKenna and he had agreed that the most effective help India could give was to avoid recourse to the London market. India had paid off £7,500,000 of a floating debt this year, and had bought, since the war, £17,000,000 of Imperial securities. He had reason to believe that there had been considerable private subscriptions from India to British issues, but he doubted whether more money would be obtained from India by means of a war loan. If Indian volunteers were removed from their provinces other troops would have to perform their duties, and he was not disposed at present to give a return showing the numbers of volunteers employed. The Raj was already giving all the assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds. He recalled that at the beginning of the war India gave large supplies, which Great Britain could not provide, and which were urgently needed. He believed that a detailed statement of India's assistance in the war would be supplied by the Mesopotamia Commission.

RELATD LITIGATION.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he viewed with grave concern the delays in Indian litigation disclosed in the recent judgments of the Privy Council. He wrote the Raj in May requesting them to consult the High Courts on the subject, and to report their views and proposals as early as possible.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Dr. T. W. Arnold to be Educational Adviser for Indian students in succession to Mr. C. E. Mallet, who is retiring at his own request at the end of the year.

FRENCH LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HUGE FIGURES.

PARIS, November 9th.

M. Ribot has announced that the loan subscriptions total 11,350,000,000 Francs. M. Ribot said that the subscriptions were mostly small amounts. Four-fifths had been paid in full. Nearly 55 per cent was in cash, compared with 47 per cent cash in the last loan. Altogether £2,850,000,000 had been voted since the outbreak of war.

GERMAN PRINCE DIES OF WOUNDS.

AMSTERDAM, November 10th.

A Munich message states that Prince Heinrich of Bavaria has died of wounds.

BANNING HEARST PAPERS.

OTTAWA, November 10th.

The Government has excluded the circulation of, and denied facilities for all the Hearst papers. Heavy penalties are provided.

NOBEL LITERATURE PRIZES.

STOCKHOLM, November 10th.

The Nobel prize for literature for 1915 has been awarded to the French novelist, Romain Rolland, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet Heidenstam.

EARLIER CABLES.

POLAND.

ATTEMPT TO FORM ANTI-RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, November 9th.

According to a Vienna telegram, the Austro-German Military Governors in Poland have issued a Proclamation appealing for recruits for a Polish Army to be used against Russia.

"INDEPENDENCE" FIASCO.

PARIS, November 9th.

A Polish newspaper states that the ceremony of the proclamation of "independence" for Poland at Warsaw was a fiasco, only 3,000 out of 800,000 inhabitants attending.

RUSSIAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

PETROGRAD, November 9th.

A great conference will shortly be held between Provincial Governors and officials of the Ministry of Interior on the question of food supplies.

LORD LUCAS MISSING.

LONDON, November 9th.

Lord Lucas, formerly President of the Board of Agriculture, who has been on service as an airman at the front, is reported missing.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, November 9th.

The *Telegraph* states that the Germans have deported 5,000 people from Antwerp. Many attempted to escape and were arrested. A few reached Holland.

DEATH OF DANNY MAHER.

LONDON, November 10th.

The death is announced of the famous jockey, Danny Maher, who died in a nursing home in London.

12 NEW V.C.s.

BRAVERY WITH A LIVE BOMB.
PRIVATE'S HOST OF DEEDS.

Twelve awards of the Victoria Cross have recently been announced in a supplement to the *London Gazette*. The list includes the names of four dead men.

REV. WILLIAM ROBERT FOUNTAIN ADDISON, Chaplain, 4th Class.

He carried a wounded man to the cover of a trench, and assisted several others to the same cover, after binding up their wounds under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. In addition to these unaided efforts, by his splendid example and utter disregard of personal danger, he encouraged the stretcher-bearers to go forward under heavy fire and collect the wounded.

2ND-LT. EDWARD FELIX BAXTER, Liverpool.

Assisting in wire cutting close to the enemy, he held a bomb in his hand with the pin withdrawn ready to throw. Once the bomb fell, but he instantly picked it up, unscrewed the plug, and took out the detonator, which he smothered, thereby preventing an alarm and saving many casualties.

Later, he led a storming party with the greatest gallantry and was the first man into the trench, shooting the sentry with his revolver. He then assisted to bomb dug-outs, and finally climbed out of the trench and assisted the last man over the parapet. After this he was not seen again. There seems no doubt that he lost his life in his great devotion to duty.

CAPT. ERIC N. FRANKLAND BELL, Ipswich.

When our front line was hung up by machine-gun fire he crept forward and shot the machine gunner. Later, on three occasions when our bombing parties were unable to advance he went forward alone and threw trench mortar bombs among the enemy. When he had no more bombs available he stood on the parapet, under intense fire, and used a rifle with great coolness and effect on the enemy.

Finally he was killed rallying and re-organising infantry parties which had lost their officers. All this was outside the scope of his normal duties with his battery. He gave his life in his supreme devotion to duty.

LT. ANJUS BUCHANAN, S. Wales Borderers.

During an attack an officer was lying out in the open severely wounded about 150 yards from cover. Two men went to his assistance, and one of them was hit; once. Capt. Buchanan, on seeing this, immediately went out and with the help of the other man, carried the wounded officer to cover under heavy machine-gun fire. He then returned and brought in the wounded man, again under heavy fire.

2ND-LT. EDGAR KINGHORN MYLES, Welsh R.

He went out alone on several occasions in front of our advanced trenches, and under heavy rifle fire and at great personal risk, assisted wounded men lying in the open. On one occasion he carried in a wounded officer to a place of safety under circumstances of great danger.

During an attack, when a party of another unit were retiring without their machine-gun, he rushed forward and, with two of his men, got the gun into action and held up the enemy till they were relieved. Later, when the advance was checked during a bombing attack he forced his way forward and found four or five men of different units stopped by a solid block of earth, over which the enemy was throwing bombs.

With great pluck and promptness he mounted a machine-gun on the top of the parapet and dispersed the enemy bombers. Subsequently he made two most gallant attempts to bring in a wounded man, but was shot through the heart just before reaching the man. Throughout the day he set a magnificent example of courage and self-sacrifice.

SERGEANT CLAUDE CHARLES CASTLETON, Aust. M.G.C.

Castleton went out twice in face of intense fire and each time brought in a wounded man on his back. He went out a third time and was bringing in another wounded man when he was himself hit in the back and killed instantly. He set a splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

CPL. JOSEPH DAVIES, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Before an attack on the enemy in a wood he became separated with eight men from the rest of his company. When the enemy delivered their second counter-attack his party were completely surrounded, but he got them into a shell hole, and by throwing bombs and opening rapid fire, routed them and bayoneted several. He set a magnificent example of pluck and determination. He has done other very gallant work, and was badly wounded in the second battle of Ypres.

CPL. SYDNEY WILLIAM WARE, Seaforth H.

An order was given to withdraw to the cover of a communication trench. Ware, whose cool gallantry had been very marked during the advance, was one of the few men remaining un wounded. He picked up a wounded man and carried him some 200 yards to cover, and then returned for others, moving to and fro under very heavy fire for more than two hours until he had brought in all the wounded and was completely exhausted.

PRV. JAMES HENRY FLYNN, S.W. Borderers.

Seeing several wounded men lying out in front, he went out and handed them all under heavy fire, making several journeys. He went back for a stretcher and, being unable to get one, carried on his back a badly wounded man into safety. He then returned and, aided by another man, who was wounded during the attack, carried in another badly wounded man. He was under continuous fire.

PRV. ALBERT HILL, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

When his battalion had deployed under very heavy fire for an attack on the enemy in a wood he dashed forward (Continued at foot of next column.)

NEUTRALS AND U-BOATS.

NOTICE BY THE ALLIES.

A memorandum of the utmost importance regarding the treatment of submarines has been issued by the Allies to the Governments of certain neutral States. It states that:

"Submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognised by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads, or ports and their sojourn in them."

The reasons for this are then set forth—

(1)—These vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged and can thus escape all control and observation.

(2)—It is impossible to identify them and to establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

In the case of merchant vessels of surface type, by international law they may remain in a neutral port as long as they please. Surface warships, by the generally accepted usage, may remain 24 hours, and are liable to be interned if they stay longer. Under the Allies' rule, which is based on common sense and experience, enemy submarines must be excluded from neutral waters, whether they be nominally "submarine liners" or avowed war-submarines.

In two famous cases submarines have been given harbours by neutral Powers: 1. 17 3/4 at Cartagena in Spain, which claimed to have brought a message from the Kaiser to King Alfonso, and was permitted to take oil on board in the harbour; 2. The "liner submarine" *Deutschland*, which was allowed to remain in United States waters and permitted to ship a cargo.

THUS SPAKE-HINDENBURG.

The *Berliner Tageblatt's* military correspondent's interview with Hindenburg is now available in its full text. Most of it is merely the usual eulogy of the national hero. The new Chief of the General Staff had just come from the Somme front. "Hats off to our Grenadiers in the West!" was the first of his staccato remarks. Then followed some talk, not given verbatim, about "the difficulty of the problems facing us," but with the usual expression of confidence. "One can, if one must," began a series of coy-book maxims. "Where there is a will, there is a way. All one has to do is to find the way. One must decide which way to go and then pursue it to the end with consistency and energy." After this admirable but not exactly illuminating preamble, the famous Field-Marshal proceeded after the manner of Captain Cuttle's friend Jack Bunbury. "When the rain is pouring down on us so that our motors can hardly move in the mud, it is usually raining too over there among our enemies." Then came a flash of inspiration. "Who says History goes like that?" and Hindenburg drew a straight line with his finger in the air. "Mostly it goes just so," and he drew an undulating curve—meaning by all this that there are ups and downs even in war. There was more symbolic gesture as the Field-Marshal said: "We are all right in the north, south, east and west," and this time he drew a cross in the air, the purpose of which was to indicate, says the correspondent, the points of the compass. And that is the whole of this remarkable interview, save that von Hindenburg is reported to have spoken about Belgium and Serbia, though the interview no doubt wisely omits what he had to say. But if it was of a piece with the rest, it can hardly have been worth recording.

INTELLECT OF THE CLERGY.

BISHOP WELLDON ON A MARKED DECLINE.

Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain to the Forces, speaking at the annual conference at Manchester of the Church of England Men's Society, said that among the things revealed by the war one thing stood out more than another, and that was the spiritual poverty of the Church.

Bishop Welldon said ordinary working men did not think much of the clergy. They thought the clergy were not intellectually competent to deal with their difficulties. There certainly had been in the last fifty years a marked intellectual decline in the clergy of the Church of England, and when that intellectual decline was associated with spiritual or ecclesiastical assumption it was not very pleasing to his friends of the working classes.

When the order to charge was given, and meeting two of the enemy suddenly bayoneted them both. He was sent later by his platoon sergeant, to get into touch with the company, and, finding himself cut off and almost surrounded by some twenty of the enemy, attacked them with bombs, killing and wounding many and scattering the remainder. He then joined a sergeant of his company and helped him to fight the way back to the lines.

When he got back, hearing that his company officer and a scout were lying out wounded, he went out and assisted to bring in the wounded officer, two other men bringing in the scout. Finally he himself captured and brought in as prisoners two of the enemy. His conduct throughout was magnificent.

NAIK SHAHAMAD KHAN, Punjabia.

He beat off three counter-attacks and worked his machine-gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held a gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels.

But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

A SNIPER'S NIGHT OUT.

"A KIND OF DUEL."

[BY WILFRED L. RANDALL.]

He had crept, before dawn, with a big "sniper" that had come straight from Devonshire, his rifle, and enough cartridges for the day to a little fragment of wall that stood inconspicuously before the trenches and commanded, at almost an enfilading angle, the enemy's line and a part of his own. The bit of wall, holed and broken, had belonged to a garden; a rose bush clung to it and offered to his eyes, when darkness paled, one big, velvety, crimson bloom; but a few weeks ago a German gunner four miles away had placed with admirable precision a couple of shells in that sunny nook, and nobody could call it a garden now. With the exception of the flower, it looked more like a Wandsworth Corporation dust-heap.

The rose interested him, because just a year ago, in a garden of the West-country he had picked one very like it before breakfast one morning, and set it on the table in a tiny vase, and his wife had pinned it in his button-hole as he started on a journey.

Daylight came, and a French aeroplane, at an immense height, took the first sunbeams on its wings like some golden moth. He watched until it vanished; then, kneeling, pushed out a piece of loose stone ready for the muzzle of his rifle and peered over the landscape. He would have to be careful, after his first shot. Something moved in the distance, just below the parapet of a trench. Aiming steadily he fired. There was a flick of dust, and he saw an arm thrown up spasmodically.

An hour passed by before he perceived any other suspicious movement, and then his two rapid shots betrayed his position. A bullet pinged viciously against the wall, and he smiled. His day, the lonely day of the sniper, was beginning. He tried the dear old trick of lifting his cap slowly, on a twig, into view, it fell at his feet, with a ragged hole through the top.

"That settles it," he said. "This is a kind of duel." Pulling out his field glasses, very cautiously, holding them in one hand, he moved inch by inch until one lens coincided with the aperture in the wall. It is not wise at a sniping post to use glasses as freely as if you were in the stalls of a theatre. He guessed that somebody lurked behind a group of blunt tree stumps that verged on the No Man's Land five hundred yards or so down the line. And that the somebody was an excellent marksman. Also, that the news was going round; for five minutes after, as he still gazed attentively, a sputter sounded from the distance and a powdery cloud ascended from the desiccated mortar of the poor little wall.

"Machine gun," he said to himself. "Not quite cricket." One of the brief hail of bullets had swished through the loophole and torn the sleeve of his coat. "Fluke. Any duffer can squirt with a machine gun." He handled his rifle lovingly and took a pot shot at the machine-gun stump, half expecting a flag to appear, as at the butts, and signal his score. Nothing happened.

CUTTING THE ROSE.

The day wore on to afternoon. He ate most of his paste and wondered if he dared start a tiny fire to make tea. Lighting a few dry sticks, and adding to them twig by twig, he managed to keep the smoke down and to boil a cupful from his water bottle in an old tin. He drank his tea and sighed with satisfaction.

"That's better," he said. "But this is much too slow." Only a few shells had passed overhead the whole morning; this portion of the line seemed half-asleep. It was the same to send a shell or two across just to show that the war was going on all right; but as to fighting—there simply wasn't any.

Towards evening he saw the top of a German head dodging along a trench; it disappeared at his next shot. The machine-gun began its resentful protest again, and he sat with his back to the wall watching the bullets tear up the grass and earth on each side. But at a queer metallic sound that rapidly swelled to a roar his face looked troubled.

"Shells," he thought. "High explosive. And two hours to dark. Not sporting." The thing burst with a heavy concussion a quarter of a mile short. In five minutes came another—it fell beyond him.

"Nasty devils; getting the range." He peered upward and saw what he expected to see—an enemy plane circling high, spotting for its battery, regardless of the woolly puffs that denoted shrapnel from one of our "Archies." It dropped two smoke-balls and retired—just in time, for a friendly pilot was sailing up after it. The third shell followed, inevitably; it missed the wall, but it was near enough to send an uncomfortable tremor through the "garden," and a piece of flying stone cut the rose off as neatly as if it had been snipped by a pair of scissors. He crawled to the bush, picked up the flower, and stuck it in his tunic.

The fourth shell burst in front of the wall and brought it down about his ears, all but about two feet of it, and he received, as he imagined, a nasty scratch. Two feet of stone wall is quite a decent protection against rifle fire, but precious little use against "H.E." An idea struck him.

"I'll bet," he thought, "that other blighter is watching these crumps. If so, I've got him." Lying at full length, he saw plainly through the glasses the head of his opponent, nothing the effect of the last shell. With a careful sight he fired and looked. There was no sign of the other fellow. Without doubt, it was an "inner." Two shells—friendly ones—screamed over his head, at intervals of five minutes.

Soon twilight was falling, and as he waited for welcome darkness he suddenly felt faint. "Surprised," he found that his "scratch" was a serious affair; his right trouser-leg was stiff with blood. He started to crawl "home" across the pitted earth, dragging his rifle.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNDERGROUND AGITATION
AMONG GERMAN WORKERS.

A TRADE UNION APPEAL.

Some short time ago a translation appeared in the home papers of a bitter anti-war and revolutionary leaflet that is being circulated by underground means among German working classes and even among the troops. This document was but typical of many, for an iron censorship and severe repression have had the usual result of creating a vast secret machinery of propaganda. How serious this subterranean peace agitation has become is shown by the efforts that the authorities are now making to resist its spread. The police have even called in to their help the General Federation of Trade Unions, which has just issued this appeal to the workers:—

"The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions," it is declared, "condemns most emphatically the innumerable clandestine attempts that are being made by irresponsible members of trade unions to spread in factories, workshops, and other places frequented by the workers, leaflets, which aim at fostering divisions among the workers and utterly wrong ideas. The workers of Germany cannot, and do not wish to lose the rights which they have won by a hard struggle of many years' duration in the domain of the protection of labour, workmen's insurance, factory legislation, equality before the law, and the like."

"UNSPRINKABLE MISERY." "But they will be forced to abandon all these things if the criminal plans of the above-mentioned members are realised, and the German nation has to surrender itself to the mercy of its present enemies. Then all the achievements of the civilising labour of numberless years will be annihilated at a stroke, and unspinkable misery for the workers and the whole German people will be the result."

"The Central Committee is convinced that the workers of Germany will serve their cause best and their future and that of the German people if they continue, as they have hitherto done, to go hand-in-hand with the rest of the nation and present a resolute will for an unflinching prosecution of the war, which has been forced upon the German Empire, until a peace is secured that will guarantee Germany free intercourse with the world and will include conditions that will make peace permanent."

The disingenuousness of this appeal, says the *Daily Chronicle*, which is evidently dictated by the authorities, lies in its statement that the rights of the German workers stand to be affected by the issue of the war. But the mere fact of the appeal is the significant thing.

CRIMEAN VETERAN'S SAD
END.A WIDOW LOSES FOUR SONS IN
THE WAR.

William Richard Littlejohns, aged 82, a Crimean veteran, was found drowned in the Thames near Temple Pier, E.C. At the inquest his son-in-law, an Edinburgh clerk, said that the old man served before Sebastopol, receiving a medal and clasp.

The Coroner: I suppose a generous country rewarded him handsomely!

The Widow: He got no pension, but he had the old-age pension of 6s.

Mrs. Smith, of Peterborough, a widow, said she kept a stationer's shop, and Littlejohns, her uncle, had lived with her for fourteen years. She had lost four sons in the war and, having an invalid daughter and the business having suffered, it was felt he would have to go in the workshop. He left for London on September 18th, and after paying his fare would have 12s. 6d. left. He said he would go to St. Pancras Infirmary.

On the body was an empty purse and a postcard addressed to Mrs. Smith, stating, "God forgive me. No cash. Good-bye!"

HONOURABLE ENEMY.

Half-way over, as he judged, he stopped. He had lost his sense of direction; the sky had clouded and obscured the glow that had shown him the east. He crept on, hoping he was right, feeling very "rocky" even after a sip from his small store of water. The silence was oppressive. But presently it was broken by a small sound, a small, gasping sound. He listened.

Close by him something moved—the form of a man; and as it shuffled painfully nearer he saw that one arm was useless from the shoulder.

"Hallo!" he called. "Are you English?"

"No," came the answer. "I go to my trench. I am hit by your sniper. But I cannot farther go."

"So I did get you after all. Here—have a pull at my water bottle. But which way are your trenches?"

"So—," said his opponent of the tree stump, indicating the direction. "Quite near."

"Then you turn round and come with me," he replied. "Hot tea with something in it when we get there, and plenty to eat."

"So?" exclaimed the German. "I thank you."

Half an hour after the two reached the British line and fell over the parapet almost into the arms of an astonished corporal.

"Party's gone out looking for you," said the corporal. "Our second shell curled up the battery that was potting at you. But who the blazes have you got there?"

"An honourable enemy, my son," said the sniper. "Look after him, and for Heaven's sake give me a drink. My bottle's empty."

The next day, bandaged and easy, lay in a bright ward at the base hospital, looking at a rose which the nurse had taken from his coat.

And three days after a little lady received that rose, flattened but fragrant, in a letter, and kissed it. For the news it brought was that the sniper was coming home, having done a good day's work for a month's rest.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER BONDS
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APPLICATIONS may be made through the undermentioned Banks, from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—
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Bonds can be obtained to "Bearer" or they may be registered in the books of the Bank of England.

A declaration regarding exemption from Income Tax is necessary in the case of Bearer Bonds, but the interest warrants relating to registered Bonds, without any deduction of Income Tax, can be sent direct to the owner of such registered Bonds or to his banker.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Value 5 years after purchase.	Purchase Price.
£500	£387 10 0
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FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all, or their equivalent.

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(2) A Certificate is not transferrable except by permission of the Postmaster-General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d. will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at a charge of 1s. GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

EXAMPLES OF INVESTMENT IN WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

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310 0 0	315 0 0	335 0 0	355 0 0	375 0 0	400 0 0
282 0 0	286 0 0	296 0 0	306 0 0	316 0 0	330 0 0
165 0 0	167 10 0	167 10 0	177 10 0	187 10 0	200 0 0
77 10 0	78 15 0	83 15 0	88 15 0	93 15 0	100 0 0
38 15 0	39 7 6	41 17 6	44 7 6	47 7 6	50 0 0
15 10 0	15 15 0	16 15 0	17 15 0	18 15 0	20 0 0
7 15 0	7 17 6	8 7 6	8 17 6	9 7 6	10 0 0
3 17 6	3 18 9	4 3 9	4 8 9	4 13 9	5 0 0
3 2 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	4 0 0
2 6 6	2 7 8	2 10 3	2 13 8	2 16 3	3 0 0
1 11 0	1 11 6	1 13 6	1 15 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
15 6 0	15 9 0	16 9 0	17 9 0	18 9 0	20 0 0

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £387 10s.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

AJAX, British str., 4,477, W. McHutchon, 10th November—Japan 8th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHORO, Chinese str., 650, Thomson, 10th November—Saigon 3rd November, General and Rice—Order.
 CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 693, S. Yaka-hashi, 9th November—Bangkok 1st November, Rice—Order.
 JAV, MARU, Japanese str., 2,847, S. Yanagi, 9th November—Kobe 3rd November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KARIMOEN, Dutch str., 4,441, C. E. Pluge, 10th November—Manila 7th November, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
 No. 13, KYODO MARU, Japanese str., 2,002, S. Fukushima, 9th November—Bangkok 1st November, Rice—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 NACHIO MARU, Japanese str., Yesido, 10th November—Mojji 4th November, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 NISSEIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,083, 9th November—Keelung 6th November, Coal—Order.
 SHAWINSIN, Chinese str., from Canton, 9th November.
 TEAN, British str., 1,451, E. Finlayson, 11th November—Manila 7th General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 November 10th.
 AUGUST BELMONT, Brit. str., for Tarakan, Cyllops, British str., for Shanghai.
 NEW SWEDEN, Swedish str., for Samarang.

DEPARTURES

November 10th.
 ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
 BRISBANE, British str., for Bangkok.
 CHILDIR, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 HAITAN, British str., for Amoy.
 HUICHONG, British str., for Tientsin.
 HUICHONG, British str., for Swatow.
 HUICHONG, American str., for Singapore.
 KANOWH, British str., for Singapore.
 MALTA, British str., for Shanghai.
 OAKA, British str., for Shanghai.
 PLEADER, American str., for Singapore.
 SELON, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 SHINSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED

SWABIAN WATER.
 The str. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver on the 2nd instant, morning.
 The str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on the 7th instant, at 10.30 p.m., left Shanghai on the 8th instant, at 7 p.m., and is due to arrive here this morning.

MERCHANT STEAMER.
 The str. *Shirata* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.
 The str. *Venezuela* left San Francisco on 28th October, Honolulu on 5th instant, and is due to arrive here on 2nd December.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, ECZEMA, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.
 The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.
 The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.
 All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.
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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 STEAMERS
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, KUMSANG ... Saturday, 11th Nov. No. n.
 MANILA ... Saturday, 11th Nov. 8 p.
 SHANGHAI via SWATOW & FOCHOW "WINGSANG" ... Sunday, 12th Nov. 11 a.m.
 KOBE and MOJI ... Sunday, 12th Nov. 11 a.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "LOKSA" ... Tuesday, 14th Nov. 7 a.m.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, ONBANG ... Wednesday, 15th Nov. Noon.
 HAIPHONG ... Friday, 17th Nov. 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... Saturday, 18th Nov. 11 a.m.

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"NYANZA,"
 Captain J. Grant, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 17th Nov. 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "MOROGU," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo to the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KARAKA," due in London about the 1st Jan. 1917.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to—
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GUNN & CO.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

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 15,76 Tons D.W.,
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 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 30 Nov. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15 Feb.
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The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—
 Address From
 Kunkingjun, 20, Wier On St. Shanghai
 Tong-Hen ... Shimonoeki
 Aekkanji, o/o Matsuyama Nagoya
 Choo-Way Man, Room 20,
 Ho Ch Kwong Tai Loy ... Swatow
 Siachinshong ... Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—
 Address From
 Benjamin Cooke ... Shanghai
 Changguan ... Semarang
 Ewo ... Haroi
 Gumpasack, 146 Pothok ... Medan
 Krongkaring, 83, Deyan St. Vico 4, B.C.
 Upeckvsky, 4, Wood Road ... Saigon
 Sina, China Hotel ... Saigon
 Ye-woo ... Haiphong

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, IMMINGHAM,
 LONDON, GENOA & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"
 Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10 a.m.
 All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
 Pongkong, 7th November, 1916. [1310]

S.S. "POL NESIEN" & "MARBLAN,"
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 8th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 8th Nov., or they will not be recognised.
 All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 11th Nov., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 J. TOUTET,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 7th November, 1916. 2

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
 SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG,"
 having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Goods not cleared by the 16th Nov. will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [6]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"
 Arrived Hongkong on 5th Nov. 1916,
 From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
 STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, as s.s. "Malva."
 From Persian Gulf, as s.s. B. I. S. N.
 and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [1]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA Capt. J. Grant, R.N.	Noon, 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Mougoula."
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN Capt. G. Masley	About 21st Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALTA Capt. O. H. Cochrane	Noon, 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Malva."
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NOVAKA and YOKOHAMA	NOVAKA Capt. H. R. Hotherington, R.N.	About 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking
 Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
GENOA	HOMeward. "MERIONETHSHIRE"	End of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
 S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
 SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,
 AT 1 P.M. NOV. 15 - JAN. 27, 1917.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
 SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Building, 100 House Street,
 1916

ply of ice, bean provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

